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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner — M. Joe Miller, Chairman — J. J. Smith, Commissioner

Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL-104 — DECEMBER 15, 1951

Reduction in Employment Traces to Construction

Diminished employment in construction and in production of building materials are principal factors in shrinking the state total of industrial employment by about 2,800 workers, or 1.8 percent, from its record high November level of a year ago, according to estimates compiled jointly by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Commisison. The November total of Montana employment, exclusive of agriculture, was 149,800 as of the 15th of the month, while a year ago the figure was 152,600. In contract construction the current figure is 10,800, a year ago it was 13,000; lumber and logging, furniture and brick and stone production employed 6,400 last year, as compared with 7,400 a year before.

Building Peak Now Subsiding

The same trend has been apparent in estimates for recent months. It confirms the generally accepted view that building of residences, commercial structures and public buildings, which zoomed after conclusion of fighting war in 1945, has now passed its peak and is subsiding to a more moderate level. A similar trend appears in construction of pipelines, power facilities, highways, bridges, reclamation and hydro-electric dams, all of which attained peak capacity since the war and are now on a dimishing scale in the aggregate.

Shrinking of the construction program reacts directly upon the demand for timber products and other building materials, which are showing a corresponding decline in their employment, on basis of annual comparisons.

Other Employment Steady

Other phases of Montana employment economy range from slightly below the levels of a year ago to substantially above these levels. Employment in mining now shows a slight decline—10,200 now, 10,500 a year ago—while transportation, trade, finance, service, and government employment each reflect small but positive increases. The mining decline is concentrated in metals, and is ascribed to shortage of miners rather than to lack of employment opportunity. This is the only substantial labor shortage reported from labor market conters and is one which has persisted for nearly a decade in the face of intensive and extensive recruitment efforts by the industry and through the public employment service facilities.

Defense Program a Factor

The present employment picture, therefore, portrays an economy which has been inflated by a greatly stimulated construction phase and is now resuming its more normal level of relationships. Influence of the national emphasis upon armament

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SEASONAL LAYOFFS BUILD LABOR SURPLUS DESPITE INCREASED WORKER MIGRATION

Labor supply in Montana grew larger through November, and labor demand subsided in proportion, along the normal seasonal pattern of declining employment in construction and some other industrial lines. Reductions of force occurred in all outdoor construction activity, in railroad maintenance, farm operations, and to some extent in lumber and logging. Completion of the sugar refining campaign at most of the state's five factories added to the growing volume of unclaimed labor supply. Another industry, harvest and shipment of Christmas trees, finishes its season in early December, releasing 800 to 1,000 workers.

Migration Cuts Into Jobseeker Numbers

Increase in the available labor supply was 1,800 during November, to a total of 4,400 active applicants for work in employment service offices. A year ago there were 5,400 seeking work and two years ago the number was 6,600. The difference in figures for these three years suggests the extent to which Montana workers are leaving the state for possible jobs in armament plants which will provide all-winter, or even permanent, employment. It is estimated that more than 500 construction workers from the current dam jobs in Montana have left the state. That is about a third of the number separated from work on those projects.

Demand for Miners Persists

Increased labor supplies have failed to dent the long active demand for more hard-rock miners in the Butte area, for which long-range recruitment continues in areas of possible surplus in other states. Normal movement of miners from summer employment on construction and on farms back to the mines is insufficient to meet the expansion requirements of the industry, though it serves to offset turnover losses.

November Job Placements Steady

In keeping with the usual November pattern, the job placements by employment service offices were substantially reduced from the summear levels, but were above those of any preceding November. The service placed 3,659 work applicants in jobs, a slight increase from the record of 3,590 the preceding November. Of the total, 2,728 were industrial jobs in agriculture.

Dam Crews Down to Winter Level

Crews of more than 3,000 workers engaged on two major government multiple-purpose dams in Montana, at Hungry Horse and Canyon Ferry, have been pared to a winter level of about 600 construction workers and 400 reclamation bureau personnel. Winter work continues on tunnels, spillways, powerhouses, and such other tasks as are not affected by winter conditions. Cement pouring constitutes the principal peak employment on these structures, and cement pouring is precluded at prevailing low temperatures.

Both projects are about the half-way mark, and for each the construction season of 1952 will round off the period of maximum contract employment. Layoffs have occurred in progressive fashion at both sites. Many of the workers released are from other states and have left Montana for the winter. Kalispell estimates that 450 of the Hungry Horse crew have left the area, and Helena figures show 100 or more outmigration from Canyon Ferry forces of workmen.

Staffing of these projects when work resumes next March or April is expected to bring back many, probably most, of the workers who have been laid off. Total employment in 1952 is not expected to exceed the high peaks reached during the past season.

Slight Decrease on Highways

State highway employment receded only slightly from the late October level and was higher in November than the same month a year ago. There were 540 workers on road and bridge contractor payrolls; 670 the month before, and 460 a year ago. Maintenance crews reported by the highway commission included 700 last month, 740 in October, and 730 the preceding November. The maintenance crews are usually maintained at about the present level through the winter months; contractors may be expected to reduce construction crews below present numbers.

Work was in progress, about one-third complete, on 140 miles of highway and ten bridges at the close of November. Contracts had been awarded but work not begun on 53 additional miles and five bridges. Operations were suspended, mostly on account of weather, on 78 miles of highway, three bridges and an underpass, while three bridges were completed during November.

Claims Volume Below Normal

Insured unemployment is following the usual seasonal pattern, with sub-

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Along the Hiring Line --- Field Summary Dec. 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg—(86 jobseekers; 44 men, 42 women) Construction work on Galen hospital continues, most other building projects closed or curtailed. Turnover at smelter is light, labor demand correspondingly slim.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Red Lodge, Laurel, Roundup—(547 jobseekers; 394 men, 153 women) Usual seasonal decline in employment is taking place as construction tapers off for the winter; two sugar refineries conclude their season run, farm operations dwindle, and outside work generally slows down. Several construction projects, which closed in October because of weataher, recalled their crews on temporary basis in November. Coal mines at Roundup and Red Lodge at peak employment, running five days a week. One mine put on three shifts. Beet harvest is concluded and migrant workers have left.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident—(74 jobseekers; 50 men, 24 women) Labor demand has kept fairly up to supply, despite seasonal end of agricultural hiring. Logging and construction beginning to feel advance of winter, pulpwood operator at West Yellowstone released crew of 40; contractor here laid off five carpenters. Seed sorting plant hired 40 women for season's opening. School building enclosed, will occupy 20 workers through winter; other projects will reduce force by 75 in a few weeks, dependent on weather.

BUTTE, Viriginia City, Whitehall — (305 jobseekers; 148 men, 157 women) Construction program tapering off, seasonal layoffs prevail. Housing project and units for chemical plant under way, although employment at latter reduced to 93 from seasonal peak of 475. Mine employment strengthened by return of construction and farm workers for the winter. Recruitment progressing slowly, California and Illinois. Only other demands are for commission salesmen and mechanics.

CUT BANK—(60 jobseekers; 43 men, 26 women) Labor supply greater than a year ago—sales and office clerks, truck drivers and oil field workers. Construction outlook good, with new store project revived at Browning, residences starting at Cut Bank, and additional construction of unannounced extent at government installation.

DILLON—(18 jobseekers; 12 men, 6 women) Some agricultural hiring for stock feeding. Sewer project nearing completion in Dillon. Building crews, on auditorium at Normal School and on quonset huts for ranchers, are maintained. Labor demand keeping up with supply.

FORSYTH, Colstrip, Hysham — (31 jobseekers; 21 men, 10 women) Construction program curtailed, one residence is under way. Railroads are reducing operating and maintenance crews. Labor demand light in trade circles, store forces at a minimum. Beet harvest completed.

FORT BENTON—(11 jobseekers; 7 men, 4 women) Outside work curtailed. Minor labor shortages in November, women in demand for office and hospital. Turnover slight. Additional grain storage facilities to be built may start this month. Farm operations concluded.

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Opheim—(87 jobseekers; 50 men, 37 women) Snow and cold weather in November hampered employment, leaving construction at a low ebb throughout the area. Agricultural operations complete for the season. Fire wiped out half a dozen employing establishments late in November, most of the employees absorbed by other concerns.

GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux — (21 jobseekers; 11 men, 10 women) Construction work slackened through November but no substantial pool of unemployed labor has yet resulted. Oil explorations continue, hiring more from local sources than at the outset, and demand for help in trade circles is stronger.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Stanford — (540 jobseekers; 341 men, 199 women; 139 men and 54 women over 40) Construction employment went into seasonal decline in November, though some outside work is continuing until more severe weather halts it. Inside work on building program at airbase; another large housing program to be launched there in the spring. Hiring in trade circles slow.

HAMILTON, Stevensville—(215 jobseekers; 157 men, 58 women) Seasonal work is finishing and lay-offs follow. Hiring for construction jobs has halted. The Christmas tree harvest completed. Three homes being built, a store building remodelled. Four sawmills operating, one shut down and one destroyed by fire.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem—(68 jobseekers; 46 men, 22 women) Finishing of two building contracts and of the sugar refinery seasonal run has idled several hundred workers in area, not yet reflected in job applicant rolls. Some out-migration.

HELENA, Canyon Ferry, Townsend, White Sulphur Springs, Boulder, Garrison — (402 jobseekers; 331 men, 71 women) Seasonal layoffs continue, construction nearly all closed down or greatly reduced in force. Canyon Ferry dam crews reduced to winter level of 150, about one-fourth the peak. Metal mine running near capacity with less turnover. Holiday demand for additional workers somewhat less than expected. Smelter has expanded its employment total by 20 to reach the winter peak.

KALISPELL, Columbia Falls, Hungry Horse, Whitefish — (631 jobseekers; 452 men, 179 women) Construction work, except small jobs and those with work enclosed, are shut down for the winter. Hungry Horse crew being reduced to about 250, who will be on power house and spillway tunnel through winter. Deep snow has shut off log supply from most small sawmills, causing temporary shutdown, some hauling now being resumed. About 450 construction workers have left area for winter work, may be available as season opens next spring.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett — (129 jobseekers; 83 men, 46 women) Outdoor work hampered by weather in November; garage and private homes continue in construction; state home for aged halted for the winter. Gypsum plant changed from three shifts to two but absorbed nearly all the displaced workers. Oil exploration active, four local men hired. Carpenters and building workers in surplus.

LIBBY, Eureka — (40 jobseekers; 17 men, 23 women; 7 men, 3 women, over 50) Labor demand diminishing; 50 laid off in lumber due to soft roads; construction contractors reduce force on account of weather; Christmas tree season closing releases substantial numbers; all part of regular winter decline in the area.

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber — (193 jobseekers; 104 men, 89 women) Gravel crew of 35 on main highway finished that phase and is laid off for winter. Building construction limited to a new oil station and finishing up new residences. Railroad using crew of 42 on tunnel job, all winter. Machinists and boilermakers needed at shops. Surplus of unskilled applicants.

MALTA—(66 jobseekers; 51 men, 15 women) Construction of underpass almost finished, work temporarily halted; hospital building in finishing stage, will employ staff of 18 when opened. Highway bridge job expected to continue all winter.

MILES CITY, Baker, Broadus, Ekalaka, Jordan, Terry — (65 jobseekers; 41 men, 24 women; 13 men, 7 women over 50) Outside workers being laid off, due to weather; normal seasonal trend. Fewer transients than usual. Railroad business declines, laying off two train crews. Three track crews have been consolidated and

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Seasonal Layoffs Build Surplus in November

(Continued from Page 1)

stantial increase in active claims from the post-war low of 646 in September to 2,858 in December, but is substantially below the level for the same time last year or in any previous post-war year.

Putting together the labor market facts developed in this issue from available sources, it is found that there is less employment and less unemployment now than a year ago, though seasonal layoffs appear to have been at normal volume. The obvious explanation of these conflicting facts is that an increasing out-migration of workers to jobs in other areas has occurred. This displacement of part of the layoffs may pose a problem when seasonal jobs open up again in the spring.

FOUR YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ave.
1948	134.4	132.0	133.2	137.1	140.6	145.8	148.9	150.3	151.4	149.6	149.4	147.7	143.4
1949	137.1	135.5	137.7	144.0	147.3	151.0	150.0	150.1	149.8	148.2	146.1	143.3	145.0
1950	133.2	132.2	135.2	142.1	147.3	153.6	154.4	155.9	156.8	154.5	152.6	149.9	147.3
1951	144.7	143.0	143.0	148.5	151.3	154.4	154.7	155.6	153.9	152.6	149.8	.....	.....

Reduction in Employment Traces to Construction

(Continued from Page 1)

and defense production is playing a part in diverting both manpower and strategic materials to those fields. Inasmuch as Montana has as yet no major armament production enterprises the effect is to siphon away from this state's economy the workers and the facilities needed for purposes of national defense.

Decline Partly Seasonal

The estimates of November employment follow closely the seasonal pattern established through previous years. The trend from October through January is traditionally downward, month by month, and to this the current estimates furnish general confirmation.

Along the Hiring Line ---

(Continued from Page 2)

will be maintained through the winter; three other crews discontinued until next spring. Most building construction is continuing, with few craftsmen or experienced building labor laid off.

MISSOULA, Arlee, Drummond, Superior—(368 jobseekers; 214 men, 154 women) Earlier than normal completion of the sugar refinery run, coupled with layoffs in building construction, provides a surplus in this labor market. Some inside finishing crews are retained. Loss of a garage structure by fire may release some mechanics as soon as clean-up is completed. No announcement of rebuilding plans.

POLSON—(110 jobseekers; 93 men, 17 women; 32 men, 7 women over 45) Little hiring activity in construction, trade or service; contractor on school building may be forced to shut down if material does not arrive. Prospect of new power unit at Kerr Dam being explored; grouting crew of eight brought in for preliminary work. Expected that employment on project may begin in spring.

SHELBY, Chester, Conrad — (49 jobseekers; 31 men, 18 women) Activity in construction and agriculture at low ebb, seasonal. Pipe line to Havre completed, one from Canada to Cut Bank also finished. Building crew on Sunburst high school laid off—fiscal. Housing contract for Tiber Dam nearly done, but short of finish carpenters. Some out-migration as seasonal jobs end. Oil field employment reduced by cold weather, some further releases expected there along usual seasonal pattern.

SIDNEY—(93 jobseekers; 63 men, 30 women) Construction employment diminished as seasonal shut down occurred during November. Residences and buildings in the enclosed stage are maintaining finishing crews. Sugar refinery fully staffed and continuing its season operation until around the first of January. Agricultural employment is about at winter minimum.

THOMPSON FALLS, Hot Springs — (48 jobseekers; 37 men, 11 women) Wintry wether has slowed down or closed construction jobs and tightened lumber hiring. One bridge job, an underpass, and heavy work on Cabinet dam continuing; railroad re-location job employing 50 men also going forward; highway re-location job halted; main part of Cabinet dam crew laid off. Sawmill employment steady, one mill reopened temporarily with 25 men. Christmas tree harvest ended with reduced volume due to blight and tree scarcity.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey —(75 jobseekers; 55 men, 20 women) Construction employment is decreasing, some projects keep pace until halted by severe weather. Supply is definitely ahead of demand and will probably continue so through the winter. Some extra employment in sight during Christmas trade rush.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	Nov. 1951 (2)	Oct. 1951 (3)	Nov. 1950	Oct. 51 to Nov. 51	Nov. 50 to Nov. 51
NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	149,800	152,600	152,600	—2,800	—2,800
Manufacturing	18,100	18,800	19,600	—700	—1,500
Durable goods	9,800	10,000	11,100	—200	—1,300
Lumber and timber products	5,400	5,600	6,300	—200	—900
Primary metals	3,600	3,600	3,700	0	—100
Other (4)	800	800	1,100	0	—300
Nondurable goods	8,300	8,800	8,500	—500	—200
Food and kindred products	5,300	5,700	5,400	—400	—100
Printing and publishing	1,500	1,600	1,500	—100	0
Other (5)	1,500	1,500	1,600	0	—100
Mining	10,200	9,900	10,500	300	—300
Metal mining	7,600	7,400	8,100	200	—500
Bituminous and soft coal mining	800	700	700	100	100
Petroleum-natural gas production	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	600	600	500	0	100
Contract construction	10,800	12,600	13,000	—1,800	—2,200
Contractors, building construction	4,100	4,200	4,500	—100	—400
Contractors, other than building	3,400	4,900	5,200	—1,500	—1,800
Contractors, special trade	3,300	3,500	3,300	—200	0
Transportation and utilities	23,200	23,400	23,000	—200	200
Interstate railroads	14,700	14,800	14,600	—100	100
Transportation except railroads	3,300	3,400	3,600	—100	—300
Utilities including communication	5,200	5,200	4,800	0	400
Trade	36,500	36,700	36,400	—200	100
Wholesale trade	8,000	8,100	7,600	—100	400
Retail trade	28,500	28,600	28,800	—100	—300
General merchandise and apparel	5,900	5,900	6,000	0	—100
Food stores	4,200	4,200	4,000	0	200
Eating and drinking establishments	7,500	7,600	7,200	—100	300
Automotive and filling stations	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	5,900	5,900	6,600	0	—700
Finance, insurance and real estate	4,200	4,200	3,900	0	300
Services and Miscellaneous	18,800	18,900	18,700	—100	100
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	2,800	2,900	2,600	—100	200
Personal services	2,400	2,400	2,500	0	—100
Other (6)	13,600	13,600	13,600	0	0
Government	28,000	28,100	27,500	—100	500
Great Falls Area (Cascade County)	14,100	14,100	14,300	0	—200
Selected Industries					
Manufacturing	2,700	2,700	2,900	0	—200
Transportation and utilities	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0
Trade	5,800	5,800	5,800	100	0
Services and miscellaneous (7)	3,100	3,200	3,100	—100	0

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-emoloyed persons are excluded.
(2) Preliminary estimates based on return from sample of 608 selected Montana establishments.
(3) Figures previously released have been revised on returns from 921 such establishments.
(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.
(5) Includes apparel, chemicals, petroleum, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.
(6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.
(7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, insurance, real estate and mining.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN NOVEMBER 1951 AND NOVEMBER 1950

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements				Employer Visits		Job Openings		U. I. Claims Week 12-8	
	Nov. 1951		Nov. 1950		Nov. 1951		Nov. 1950		Nov. 1951		Nov. 1950							
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
Anaconda	95	25	73	27	86	11	139	36	89	17	30	18	24	103	97	57	50	103
*Billings	370	114	411	124	547	142	916	247	459	164	400	115	255	88	439	306	178	407
Bozeman	145	37	144	30	74	25	153	34	269	71	328	83	68	132	239	254	51	44
Butte	169	17	208	48	305	30	491	62	280	69	388	110	217	87	400	499	271	383
Cut Bank	54	12	38	5	69	11	59	8	50	22	120	51	51	27	46	124	45	61
Dillon	65	23	9	1	18	8	19	3	51	14	33	15	60	15	25	20	15	22
Forsyth	28	2	19	4	31	6	36	7	27	11	25	10	52	37	17	23	14	28
Fort Benton	23	5	21	3	11	3	25	7	23	8	25	9	41	43	9	17	11	14
Glasgow	143	54	76	18	87	19	137	33	143	52	135	48	115	73	78	62	39	65
Glendive	61	20	44	6	21	5	70	7	92	32	61	20	36	38	68	41	32	29
Great Falls	321	78	238	68	540	147	536	122	283	101	300	99	170	142	227	261	347	441
Hamilton	40	9	54	18	215	46	228	76	74	10	74	31	79	144	35	54	89	168
Havre	79	19	76	23	68	14	95	28	181	74	132	54	105	82	188	52	50	116
Helena	467	176	161	50	402	142	253	68	443	137	311	177	118	98	302	332	222	237
Kalispell	238	73	243	54	631	155	740	208	162	53	215	98	61	93	185	253	614	805
Lewistown	114	36	66	16	129	32	100	27	66	21	39	14	52	16	59	33	90	64
Libby	20	0	20	8	40	2	51	12	36	13	25	5	22	10	31	22	40	59
Livingston	131	34	163	34	193	22	234	49	108	38	125	32	90	98	90	94	82	74
Malta	35	10	27	6	66	15	43	8	51	20	53	27	84	28	43	51	37	65
Miles City	102	21	75	26	65	13	115	31	171	71	151	52	64	54	131	87	43	94
Missoula	138	22	153	37	368	68	440	105	255	81	210	89	110	125	191	235	292	409
Polson	36	8	38	9	110	28	164	28	18	4	27	9	32	43	19	29	100	151
Shelby	32	5	21	4	49	8	46	8	85	42	79	27	70	67	97	119	32	45
Sidney	44	16	58	10	93	22	98	18	106	19	222	20	42	100	60	57	29	82
Thomp. Falls	15	3	47	15	48	12	106	27	56	12	30	6	30	57	66	38	50	158
Wolf Point	84	29	30	9	75	30	55	15	77	33	30	14	71	37	42	20	35	31
Tchr. Plcmt	0	0	34	14	96	35	128	42	4	0	22	6	4	0	13	28	0	0
TOTALS	3,049	848	2,547	667	4,437	1,051	5,477	1,316	3,659	1,189	3,590	1,239	2,123	1,837	3,197	3,168	2,858	4,155

*Includes Red Lodge figures.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in cooperation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. 1951	Sept. 1951	Oct. 1950	Oct. 1951	Sept. 1951	Oct. 1950	Oct. 1951	Sept. 1951	Oct. 1950
All Manufacturing	$74.76	$72.03	$71.63	43.8	40.7	44.6	$1.71	$1.77	$1.61
Durable goods	81.12	75.14	76.45	44.9	41.3	45.2	1.81	1.82	1.69
Primary metals	75.88	60.79	69.46	45.3	47.6	43.6	1.68	1.62	1.59
Nondurable goods	67.75	67.30	66.53	42.6	39.8	44.0	1.59	1.69	1.51
Food and kindred products	59.07	58.55	56.24	41.7	40.7	42.4	1.42	1.44	1.33
All Mining	81.08	81.57	74.29	42.9	43.2	42.3	1.89	1.89	1.76
Metal mining	78.82	80.26	73.04	43.9	44.6	43.1	1.80	1.80	1.70
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	68.74	70.16	65.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation (except railrds.)	75.14	78.70	72.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utilities and communication	63.49	63.20	59.85	40.2	39.7	40.6	1.58	1.59	1.48

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